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4			DISTRICT OF ARIZONA BY <u>/s/ M. Everette</u> DEPUTY
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6	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
7	FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA		
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9	)		
10	)		
11	DECLARATION OF JUDICIAL) EMERGENCY UNDER THE SPEEDY) TRIAL ACT	GENERAL C	ORDER NO. 11-02
12	(SUPERSEDES GENERAL ORDER)		
13	11-01 TO CORRECT CLERICAL) ERROR)		
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This written order memorializes the oral order issued on January 20, 2011. Chief Judge Silver of the District of Arizona hereby declares a judicial emergency pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3174(e), and suspends, for 30 days, the time limits set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3161(c) of the Speedy Trial Act. The suspension commenced January 20, 2011 and will terminate on February 19, 2011, and applies to cases in which the indictment or information is filed during this time period. During the suspension, the time limit from indictment to trial may not exceed 180 days. 18 U.S.C. § 3174(b). The suspension does not affect the 30-day time limit from arrest to indictment, nor does it affect the time limits for defendants in custody solely because they are awaiting trial. <u>Id.</u>

The need to suspend the time limits is of great urgency due to a heavy criminal caseload, a lack of adequate resources, and the tragic death of Chief Judge John Roll on January 8, 2011. The District of Arizona ranks first in the Ninth Circuit and third in the nation for criminal case and defendant filings, an increase of 65% since 2008. During this

same time period, the Tucson criminal division of the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Arizona has doubled in size, adding AUSAs to prosecute border crimes. There has been no corresponding increase in judgeships or other judicial resources.

Presently, there are only three active district judges in Tucson, each assigned 1200 criminal cases that require holding a large number of trials each month. Further, there are two district court vacancies in Tucson, and one in Phoenix.

In creating the emergency provision of the Speedy Trial Act, Congress recognized district courts may be unable "to effectively implement the standards of [the Speedy Trial Act]" due to limited manpower or resources. See 120 Cong. Record 41773, 41775 (1974). The death of a judge may also constitute an emergency. Id. As a result, the District of Arizona will operate under the emergency procedures of 18 U.S.C. § 3174(e) for 30 days, and has applied to the Ninth Circuit Judicial Council to extend the suspension for one year.

## IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED this 1st day of February, 2011.

Chief United States District Judge